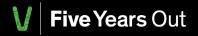
Vision Series: Power Management

Offline Power Conversion

STMicroelectronics





Power is needed everywhere

Lighting Energy meters Adapters Electric Vehicles Home appliances Home automation Industrial Consumers Non-isolated flyback flyback flyback flyback buck converter flyback flyback flyback or buck or buck or buck or buck or buck





How to select the right power supply?

Regulatory requirements:

- Power factor: EN61000-3-2
 - Not required for power supplies <75 W
 - But, required for all lighting equipment
- Safety: UL 1310 Class 2: isolation, output <60 V DC

Application requirements:

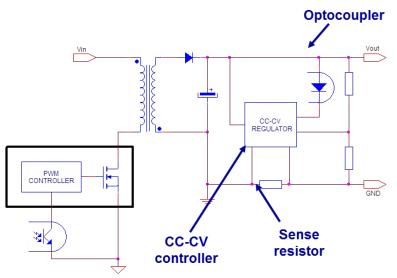
- Constant voltage (CV) or constant current (CC) output
- Isolated or non-isolated
- Power, size
- Other: efficiency, cost, etc.





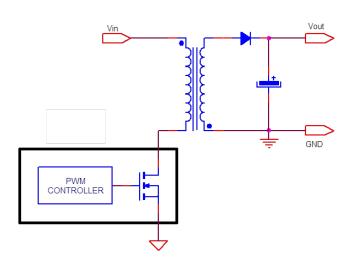
Flyback: Two Architectures

Standard



- Need sense resistor
- Need dedicated CC-CV controller
- Need opto-coupler

Primary Regulation



- No need for any secondary sensing, CC-CV controller, or opto-coupler
- Control of output voltage and current entirely from primary side







*Control methods: PWM or Quasi Resonant (QR)

PWM control:

- Fixed switching frequency operation
 - Electro-magnetic Interference (EMI) of the switching noise tends to be more concentrated in a narrower frequency range (frequency jittering can help)
- Discontinuous Conduction Mode (DCM)
 - Switched currents go to zero before the next switching cycle begins
 - The switched current peaks are typically higher than those of QR control

QR control:

- Variable switching frequency operation
 - Spreads the Electro-magnetic Interference (EMI) switching noise out over a wider frequency range than does a fixed switching frequency (without jittering)
- Boundary mode or Transition Mode (TM) operation
 - Works at the boundary between DCM and Continuous Conduction Mode (CCM)
 - The switched current peaks are typically lower than with PWM control
 - Light-load switching frequency can be very high





Two Approaches: Integrated or Discrete

Integrated:

- Controller and HV MOSFET in same package
- Fewer external components
- Ideal for low power (< 20 W) applications



VIPer and ALTAIR Families

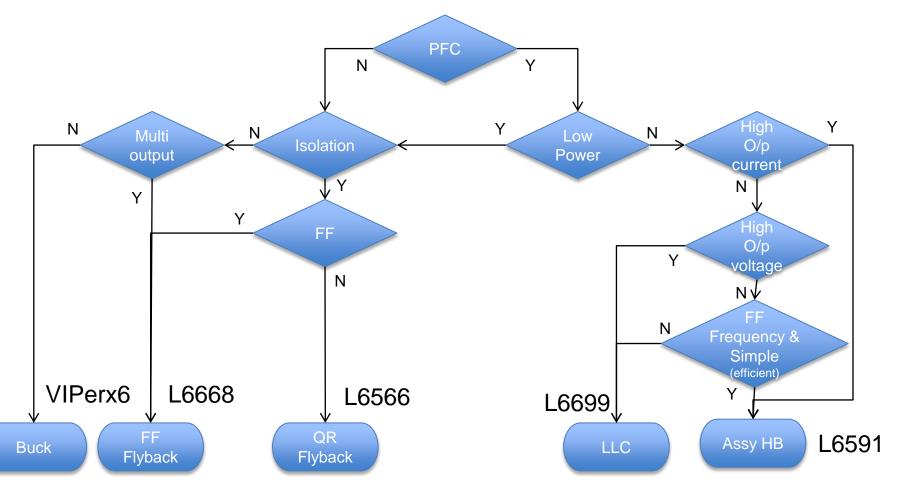
Discrete:

- Controller and HV MOSFET in separate packages
- More external components
- High power handling capability
- More flexibility





Offline Power Supply Decision Chart





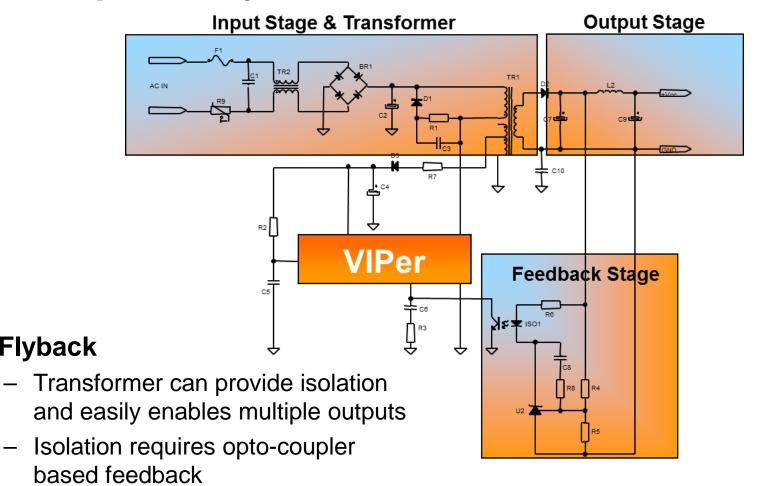


Power supplies without Power Factor Correction (PFC)



Flyback

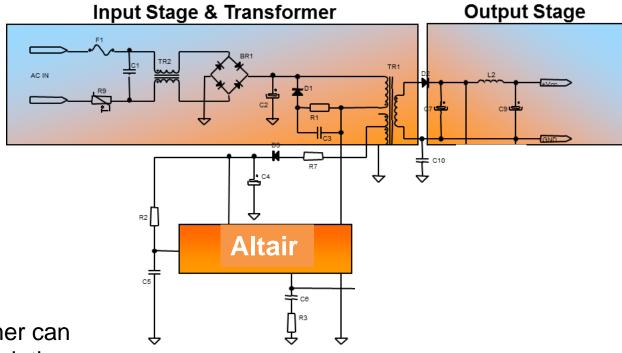
Low power flyback with standard feedback







Low power flyback with primary regulation



Flyback

- Transformer can provide isolation
- No opto-coupler required!
- Only one output





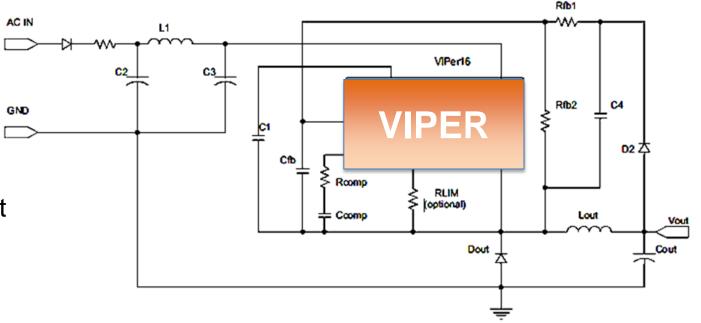
Simple Buck

Simple

Low cost

No isolation

Only one output



The output current is determined by the current limit of the VIPer device:

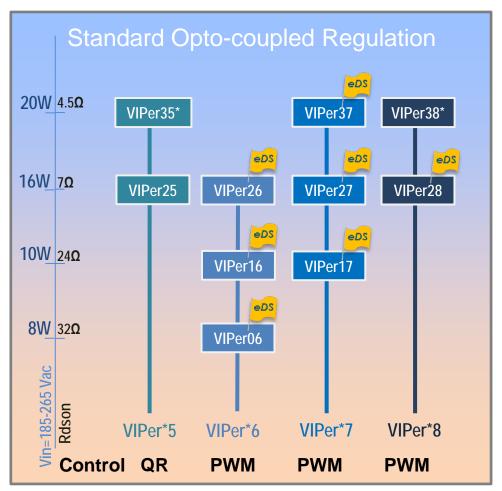
VIPer06: lout <150 mA

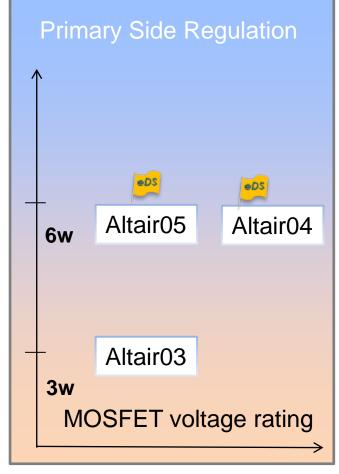
VIPer16: lout <250 mA

VIPer26: lout <400 mA



Wide options for integrated solutions



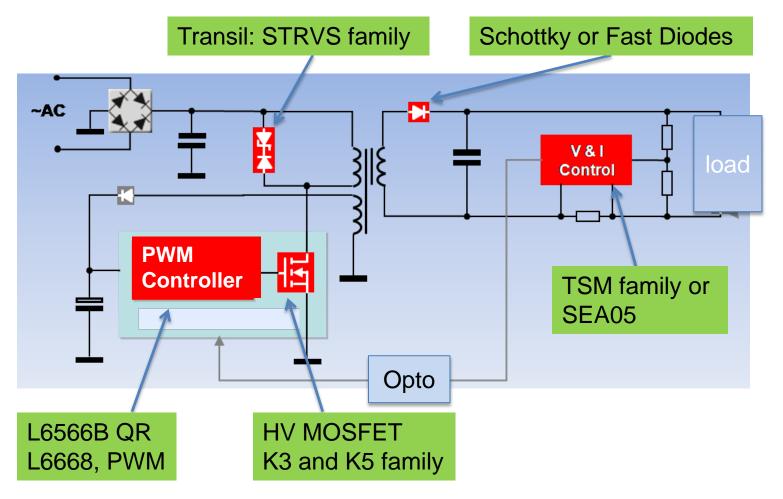








Solutions for Flyback Converters >20 W



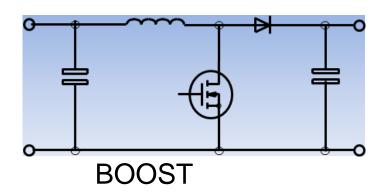




Power supplies with Power Factor Correction (PFC)



PFC Power Stage Topology Choices

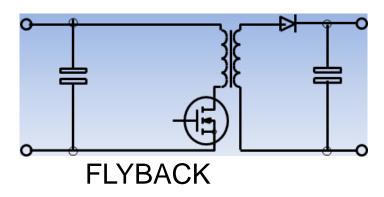




- Can achieve high Power Factor
- Low EMI because of Boost inductor
 Switch breakdown voltage = Vout
- Immune to input voltage surges because of bulk capacitor

Cons

- Cannot control if Vin > Vout
- Cannot limit short circuit current
- Non-isolated converter



Pros

- Can achieve high Power Factor
- Vout can be higher or lower than Vin
- Can limit short circuit current
- Transformer can provide isolation

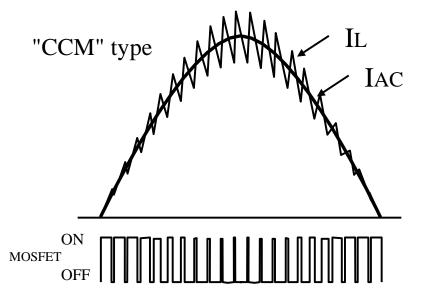
Cons

- Chopped input current, higher EMI
- Transformer costs > boost inductor
- MOSFET breakdown voltage is high:
 Vpk +n·Vout

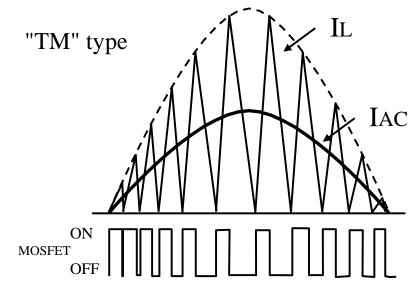




PFC Operation Modes: CCM or TM



- · Fixed frequency, duty cycle modulation
- Continuous conduction mode: IL only falls to zero at AC zero current crossings
- Average current mode control is more complex: high performance, but higher cost
- Suitable for higher power levels (>300 W) approximately



- Variable switching frequency, constant T_{ON}
- Operates at the boundary between CCM and DCM (called Transition Mode, TM)
- Peak current mode control is simpler and lower-cost
- Suitable only for lower power levels (<300 W) approximately

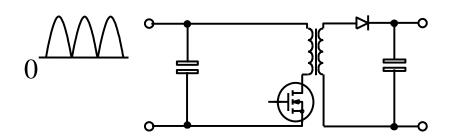




Single Stage or Two Stages?

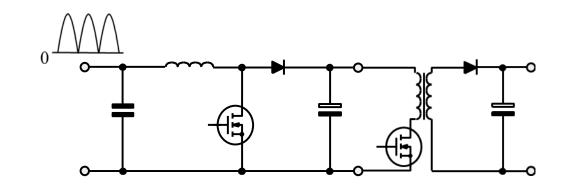
Single stage:

- flyback
- low cost
- poor dynamic
- typically used for <60 W



Two Stages:

- boost + flyback or boost + LLC
- more expensive
- good dynamic
- typically used for >60 W



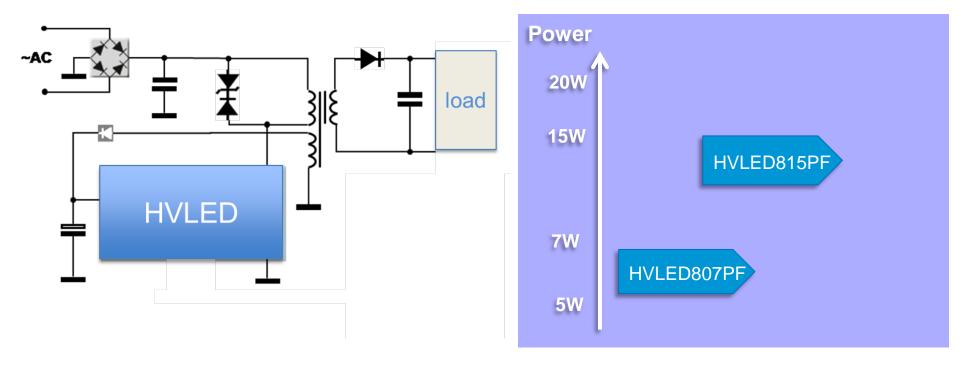


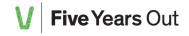
Single Stage PFC Flyback: Primary Regulation vs. Standard Feedback

- Primary Regulation (no opto-coupler):
 - Lower component count, smaller size, lower cost
 - Lower accuracy:
 - ≈±2.5% constant voltage accuracy
 - ≈±5% constant current accuracy
- Standard Feedback (with opto-coupler)
 - Higher component count, larger size, higher cost
 - Higher accuracy: within ±2% for both voltage and current

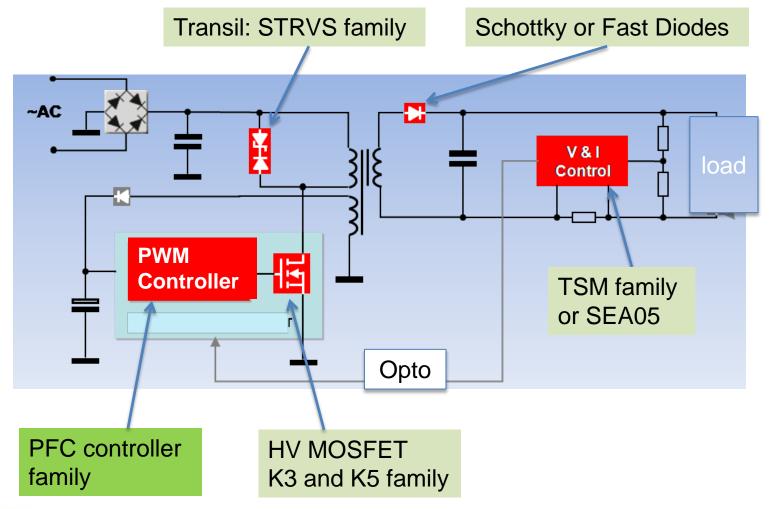


Primary Regulation Single Stage PFC Flyback: HVLED Family





Flyback Solutions for >15 W









PFC Control IC Portfolio

L4981A/B AVG CURRENT MODE PFC

Traditional CCM PFC controller

L4984 CCM FOT PFC

Simple, Fixed Off Time CCM

L6562A 8 pin TM PFC

Transition Mode basic functions

L6564 10 pin TM PFC

Transition Mode, improved for wide range input

L6563S ADVANCED TM PFC

Transition Mode with more control functions

L6563H L6563S+HV Startup

Transition Mode with internal startup circuit

L6564H L6564+HV Startup

Transition Mode with internal startup circuit



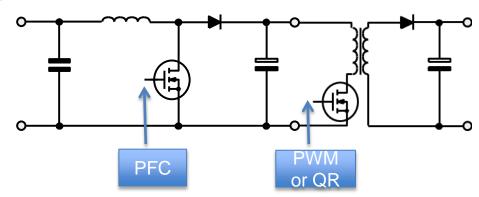




Two Stage Converters: PFC & 2nd Stage

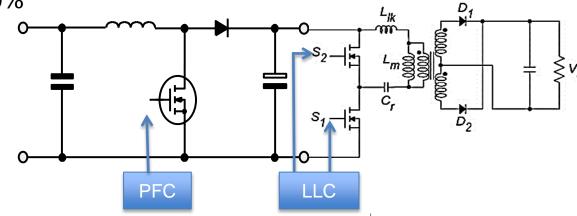
60 W< Power <100 W: PFC boost + flyback

- Efficiency is good : ~ 85%
- TM PFC &Flyback are easy to control
- lower cost than LLC



60 W< Power <500 W: PFC boost + LLC

- Efficiency is very high >90%
- CCM PFC & LLC control are both more complex
- higher cost than flyback

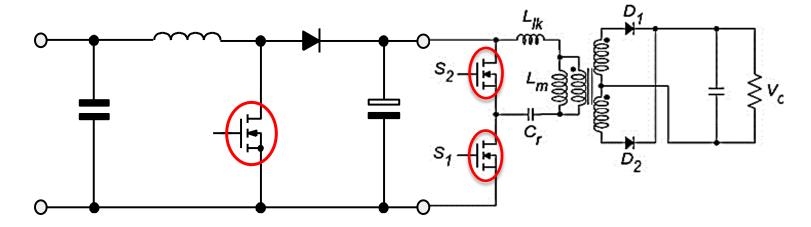


Five Years Out



MOSFET selection for medium power

60 W< Power <500 W: PFC boost + LLC



- In PFC stage, current is high and conduction losses dominate. Choose low Rdson MOSFET from MDmesh V or MDmesh II Super-junction families
- In LLC stage, current is low and switching losses dominate. Choose from MDmesh II low Qg or fast diode MDmesh Super-junction families



High Voltage MOSFETs

Discover our Products

- Full range of product from 300V to 1500V
- New technologies for state of the art products
- Leadership in Industrial Market





Lighting





Solar Inverters

and many more...

New 600V Technologies for better Products MD2+ Comp MD5 RDS(on)max * area

Why ST HV MOSFETs?

- Best performance/cost ratio in the market
- Superior switching performance
- Obliterating competition in 900V and above
- Multiple package options for extended design flexibility

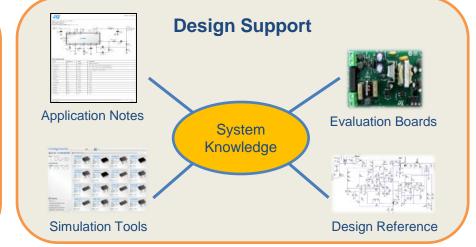




















²⁵ Rectifiers

Discover our Products

- Power Schottky diodes
- FERD: "the game changer"
- Super Power ISOTOP
- Gen 2Tandem 600V Hyperfast
- Gen 2 SiC 650V

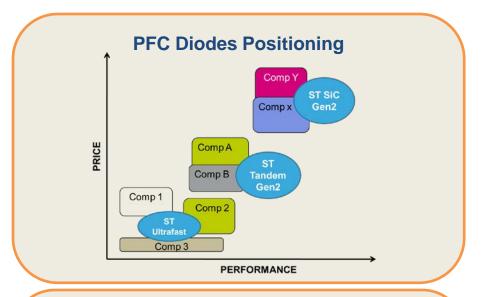


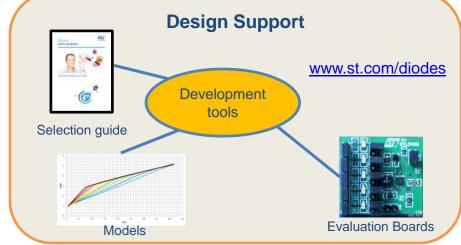




Why ST Rectifiers?

- Power Schottkys → more power, better cost
- FERD → "Game Changer" losses and EMI.
- Gen 2 SiC → Highest peak power in SiC
- Gen 2 Tandem → Like SiC, but at a budget
- ISOTOP → 100 A for Welding







Five Years Out

Summary

- Select the right topology to fit you application
- ST has a wide range of products to provide the best solutions





eDesignSuite





eDesignSuite Creates your Solution



eDesignSuite

The smart tool to design your application









Login to

www.st.com/edesignsuite (after online registering)

OR

Fill in

 eDesignSuite Widget (visit Power management product pages on www.st.com)

OR

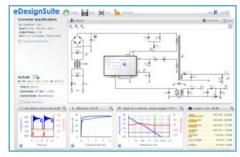
Open
eDesignSuite
off-line version
(ask to ST sales office)



Choose an application type and create your design



Insert your I/O specifications and select one of the proposed IC driver



The design is ready!

www.st.com/edesignsuite

1 2 3 4

A complete design in a few steps





Power Management



Digital Power Control





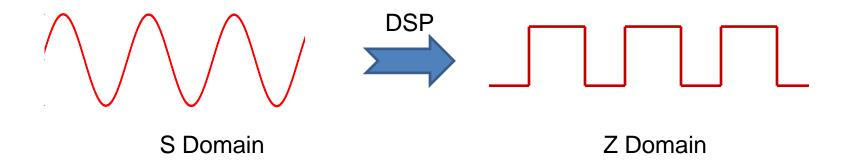
Why Digital?

- Advanced control is only possible through digital, non-linear control, step control and self-tuning
- Flexible to reprogramming, upgrade
- Smart functionalities, monitoring, communication
- insensitive to environment (temp drift, offset)



Re-thinking Digitizing

Classic digital control: Digitizing the entire analog signal



Different approach: State machines

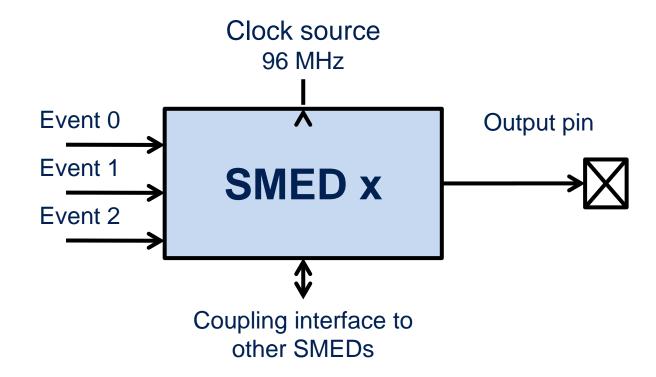
Is it over a current threshold? Is it over a voltage threshold? Was a timer limit reached?







State Machine Event Driven(SMED)

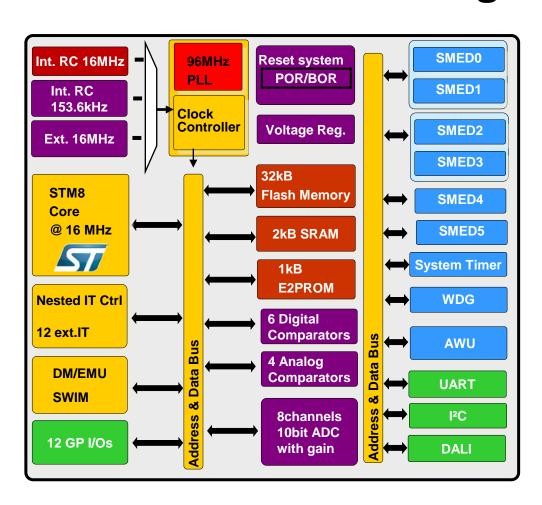


The SMEDs can generate complex pulse width waveforms without CPU intervention





STLUX385A Block Diagram



- Low cost, STM8 8 bit micro-controller
- Six SMEDs
- Four Analog Comparators
- Six independent Digital Comparators synchronized with 96 MHz clock
- Dedicated communication ports



Advantages of ST Digital Approach

SMED

- ✓ Ability to generate complex pulse width waveforms without CPU intervention
- ✓ Very fast: necessary for good power control
- ✓ Highly programmable and very flexible
- ✓ Extensive fault handling capabilities

Ability to dynamically adjust control loops and to implement predictive algorithms

- ✓ Bi-directional communication
- ✓ Power supply monitoring

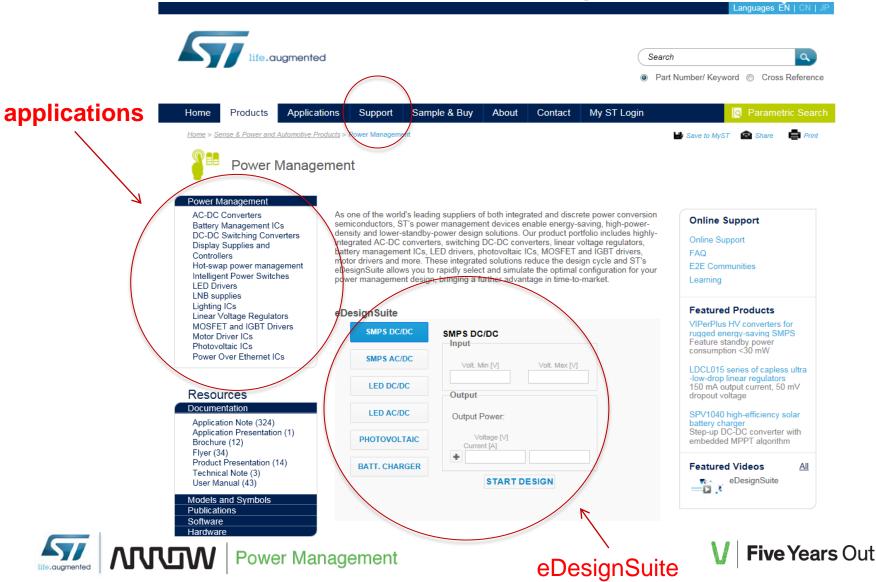


For more information

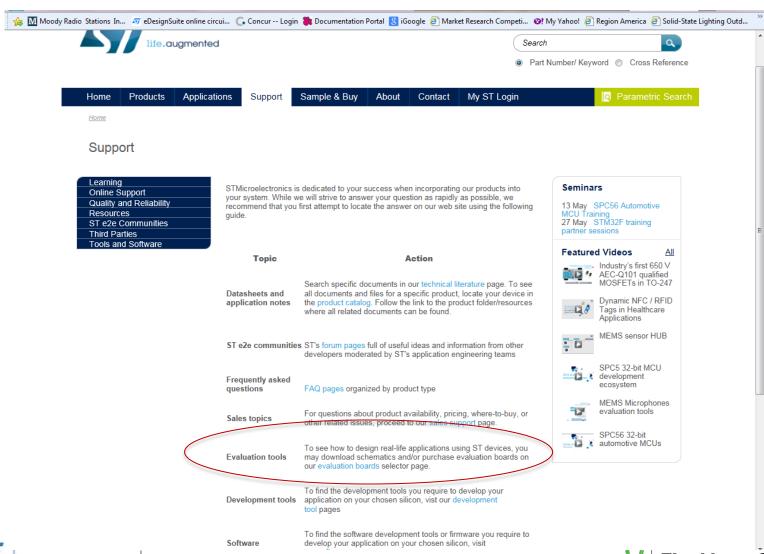
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36 www.st.com/powermanagment



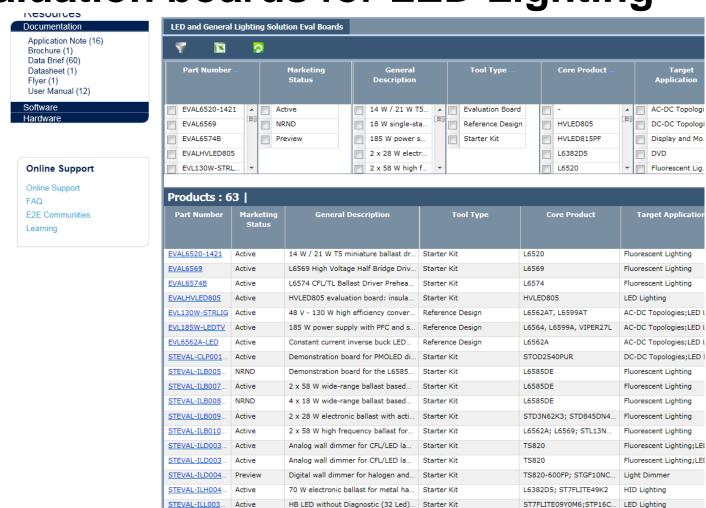
37 Evaluation boards







Evaluation boards for LED Lighting



OSRAM Golden DRAGON® LEDs bo.

New RGB color demonstration boar.

Starter Kit

Starter Kit

STLM20W87F

ST1S10PHR; ST7FLITE09.





LED Lighting

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